TRACY IS RE-ELECTED

No Change in Officers of the National Republican League.

The Convention Adjourns After Adopting Resolutions and Selecting Cleveland as the Next Meeting Place.

STATE CONVENTIONS

Illinois Democrats Nominate Mac-Veagh for Senator.

Anti-Administrationists in the Majority -Pennsylvania Dems Select Editor Singerly as Candidate for Governor.

DENVER, Col., June 27 .- There was a large attendance at the second day's session of the national convention of Republican League clubs. The report of the committee on credentials showed there Were 1,508 delegates present. The report of the committee on rules provided that each State be entitled to vote the full number of delegates allowed, whether present or not, and gave the college leagues the same privilege. Hon. John M. Thurston, who presided, in view of objections to the 1eport, explained that he could find nothing in the constitution which opposed the provisions. The report, aside from the provisions on voting, was adopted.

It was then moved that the remainder of the report be adopted. Mr. Bossey, of New York, upheld the action of the committee, on the ground that if the league were to be influenced by the sentiment of the locality in which its sessions are held it would cease to be a national or-

Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, asked the convention to look at the effects of the motions in the future. The league and convention drew its inspiration from the members present. If they were adopted the tendency would be to reduce the attendance.

The minority report was called for and read by the secretary. It provided that the vote of each delegation should be :imited to the number of delegates actually

Minneapolis delegates demanded the roll call. This gave rise to a storm of protests, which caused Chairman Thurston to announce that the convention could not be considered in order and business could not be transacted unless order was restored. Colorado voted nay, and it was greeted with cries of "Shame." Every announcement was greeted with applause. The intense feeling was due to the bearing the question had on the vote on resolutions. The vote was 572 to 265 in favor of the adoption of the majority report. A recess

At 2 o'clock quite a number of visitors occupied the balcony, but scarcely a delegate was to be seen. Soon after that hour, however, they began to arrive, and in a short time the ground floor and balcony was crowded as they were in the morning. The appearance of Gen. A. McD. McCook was the signal for three cheers, which were given with a will. General Beaver, once Governor of Pennsylvania, was given a rousing reception, as were also General Hastings, Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, and ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburn, of Chicago. These gentlemen were called to the platform, and, with the exception of General McCook, made ringing speeches in response to earnest calls.

TELEGRAM FROM M'KINLEY. At the conclusion of the addresses the following telegram from Governor McKinley, of Ohio, to President Tracy, was read and cheered to the echo: "Replying to your telegram, I regret most deeply that public duties have prevented me from attending the national convention of the Republican League now in session at Denver. I send hearty greetings to the assembled delegates and congratulate them upon the assured victories which await the Republican party in the coming elections. The Democratic administration and Congress have brought blight to everything but the Republican party; to it they have restored the vigor, and strength, and confidence which made the Republican party invincible in the past, when Lincoln and Grant marshaled its mighty hosts for

union and freedom." -During the morning session Mr. Blunt, a colored member of the Louisiana delegation, gained the attention of the chair | delivered a speech of some length. Comlong enough to announce that he wished the convention to reconsider its action of the previous day, when the report of the committee regarding the 12organization of the party in the South and providing for separate primaries was adopted. He was ooted, but stood his ground until the at that time, when he quietly took his seat. No sooner had the body quieted down after cheering McKinley's message than the champion of his own race again broached the subject that seemed of vital importance to him. When his intention became known a perfect storm of objections arose, because it was growing late and there was yet much to be done. "Sit down. Let us attend to the business of the league," cried one.

That's exactly what I propose to do, defiantly shouted back the colored man. Again his efforts to speak were drowned in a storm of objections, but President Tracy called him to the platform and he made himself heard. He pointed out the injustice of the act, and so great was his eloquence that when he finished four-fifths of the delegates were cheering him to the echo. When he finished both his champions and his opponents clamored for recognisaw a more noisy or exciting moment. In different parts of the hall at least a dozen delegates were delivering as many orations at the top of their voices, gestulating wildly. The chairman was lustily pounding and shouting for order, and above all and from all parts of the house arose applause, protests and laughter. Order was finally restored and Mr. Ashcroft, of Tennessee, explained that the recommendation was intended, not as a reflection upon the colored race, but as a means of so arranging matters that the solid South might be broken. To this a response was made that even so great a victory ought not to be won at the sacrifice of an old yet vigorous Republican principle. A vote was taken and the motion to reconsider was declared carried amid great confusion. A motion was made to lay the report on the table, which was carried in the same vociferous manner. Efforts of the Texas delegation to obtain a hearing for General Woodward, a colored delegate, from Fort Worth, who wished to reply to Mr. Blunt, were futile.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The Chair then called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Goodenow, of Minnesota, stated that the committee had worked on the resolutions until 5 o'clock in the morning and he was pleased to announce that the report, as prepared and presented, had the sanction of every member of the committee. He then read the report, as follows:

"The representatives of the National League of Republican Clubs of the United States, in convention assembled at the capital of the Centennial State, bow their beads in sorrow and humiliation at the spectacle of incapacity which the Democratic party presents to our country, and deplore the calamities which the giving of power to the present administration has brought upon our people. We congratulate the American people that this administra-tion was compelled by public opinion to abandon its un-American Hawaiian policy. In contrast with the shameful record of the nocratic party, we exult over the record of glory which the Republican party has made. Its achievements and its triumph, extending over thirty years, establish it as the most masterful and enlightened political organization that has ever existed. "In the fact of the present disaster to our

we once more renew our allegiance to the Republican party and proclaim its cardinal principles. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we demand such legisla-tion as will insure to every citizen the right to cast one free ballot in any election and to have that ballot honestly counted as cast. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic party in Congress, consistent in nothing else, was unanimous for the repeal of the federal election laws, thus openly confessing

itself the party of fraud.
"We declare our belief in the doctrine of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes. We also believe in such reciprocal trade with the nations as will increase the market for the products of our farms, factories, forests and mines without increasing the competition which tends to lessen wages and degrade our labor. We denounce the proposed vicious and destructive legislation known as the Wilson bill and earnestly appeal to the Republican United States Senators to prevent its passage by all honorable means.
"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a permanent prosperity in our country until the full use and

highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result.

"The Republican party is the constant friend of the soldiers and sailors of the Union. The promises and pledges of the Democratic party to the defenders of the Republic before election were false and fraudulent and have been shamefully disregarded since election. We condemn unsparingly the treatment now accorded the helpless, maimed and crippled defenders of the flag and the widows and orphans of our dead patriots as unfair and cruelly unjust. "We are most heartily in favor of the

prompt admission into the Union of the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, and we condemn the policy of the Democratic administration in excluding and depriving them of their rights. "We demand that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws to prevent unworthy immigrants from landing on our shores and from obtaining citizenship

"We again commend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women. We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming on their possession of the elective franchise, and we cordially invite their co-operation in the work of rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic

The report was unanimously adopted. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, which passed off with far less excitement than had been expected. President Tracy was unanimously re-

For the secretaryship the candidates were Secretary Andrew E. Humphrey, of New York, and C. W. Varnum, secretary of the Colorado State league. Mr. Varnum withdrew and Mr. Humphrey was unanimously re-elected. One vice president from each State league and an executive committee, consisting of one member from each State league, were elected, and to the executive committee was left the duty of selecting a treasurer and the time for holding the next convention.

The committee appointed to select the place at which the next convention shall be held submitted a report recommending Des Moines. This was the signal for a sharp skirmish. Finally a vote was taken, the result being the choice of Cleveland by a vote of 813 to 783. The convention then adjourned sine die. This evening the delegates attended a reception given them by the ladies of Colorado at the Brown Palace Hotel.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Anti-Administrationists in the Majority-MacVeagh for Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27 .- The Democratic State convention to-day nominated the following ticket: For United States Senator-FRANKLIN

State Superintendent Public Instruction-HENRY RAAB. State Treasurer-BERNARD J. CLAG-Trustees State University - JULIA

HOLMES SMITH, C. L. PLEASANTS, T.

C. CLENDENNIN

The convention indorsed the national administration only so tar as its actions have coincided with the platform of the Chicago convention. This indorsement was the outcome of a bitter fight waged in the meeting of the platform committee by Congressman Fithian against the administration. The fight for a time threatened to result in a minority and a majority report. The struggle ended in a complete victory for Fithian, who made the committee yield to him everything he asked in the way of financial planks in the platform before he and his following would consent to the indorsement of the administration as it appears in the platform. The administration Democrats were not strong enough to secure a Cleveland indorsement without sacrifleing a great deal to get it. Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, and ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable were the two men who ran the convention, and they carried their man to victory, in spite of an exceedingly heavy country vote against him. Mac-Veagh's nomination did not take well with many of the country delegates, but he gained considerable strength by his address before the convention. Many of the delegates had not seen him at all, and his personal address removed all of the evil impressions which his enemies had strenuously circulated against him. There was no conflict whatever over the other offices, and all of the candidates went in by acclamation.

It was nearly 12:30 to-day when the convention was called to order. Owen Scott was named as temporary chairman, and mittees were then appointed and the convention took a recess until 2:30. When the convention met again the temporary organization was made permanent, and it was decide to proceed at once to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The name of Gen. John C. Black was presented by W. A. Vincent, of Chicago, Franklin MacVeagh was placed in nomination by A. W. Green, of Chicago. Senator Niehaus, of Peoria, placed in nomination Judge Worthington, of Peoria. James Craig, of Mattoon, nominated Andrew J. Hunter, of Paris. This closed the nominations and the convention proceeded to vote. The call proceeded rapidly, the majority of the country vote going to Black. The ballot resulted as follows: MacVeagh, [561; Black, 364; Hunter, 80; Worthington, 46; Morrison, 10; Cable, 2. On motion of Judge Vincent the nomination of Mr. MacVeagh was made unanimous. The nominations for State officers were then made without contest, as given above.

After a speech by Mr. MacVeagh the platform was presented. It reaffirms the allegiance to the platform of 1892; protests against the doctrine of their opponents that governments should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor, and proclaims in the language of their founder their belief in a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and which shall not take from the mouths of labor the bread which it has earned. It

then says: "We indorse the action of President Cleveland and the public services of all Democrats in executive and legislative stations, in all things that they have done to give force and effect to the principles of the party as laid down by the Chicago convention of 1892, and we condemn the contemptible partisanship which seeks to prolong, for party advantages, that period of financial depression and unrest which has been the direct outcome of Republican legislation, and profligate expenditures and extravagant notions of the Republican

"We demand that Congress shall carry out the will of the people of the United States, as expressed in the last presidential election, by passing an efficient bill to reform the tariff taxations! that the country shall enjoy the beneficent results of that action without further delay." With reference to the A. P. A., the platform says: "Hostility to secret political societies is a tenet of the Democratic faith which is fundamental, and standing by this doctrine now, as in the days when their party presented an unbroken front to the cohorts of Knownothingism and finally crushed that organization, the Democracy of Illinois denounces as cowardly, unpatriotic and dangerous to the peace and happiness of this country the American Protective Association, which seeks to proscribe men on account of their religion or

birthplace.

The money plank is as follows: "The Democrats of Illinois again declare their loyalty to that time-honored principle of the Democratic party which favors honest money, the gold and silver coinage provided by the Constitution of the United States and a currency convertible in such coinage with loss to the holders. They insist that justice to all citizens requires a strict adherence to this democratic principle, and they demand that the government shall spare no effort to bring about a proper ratio between the values of gold and silver, so that parity may be maintained between the two metals and all mints thrown open to free coinage." country, it is with increased solemnity that I The income tax was warmly indorsed.

The platform was unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMS.

William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, Nominated for Governor. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27.-The Democrats of Pennsylvania met in State convention to-day, adopted a platform and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor-WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor—JOHN S. RILING, Auditor-general-DAVID MAGEE, of Lan-Secretary of Internal Affairs-GEN. W. W. GREENLAND.

Congressmen at Large-JOSEPH C. BUSCHER, of Lewisburg, and H. K. SLOAN, of Indiana. The platform eulogizes Grover Cleveland and his administration, commends Governor Pattison, and blanks the Republican party and its principles. A few of the resolu-

tions follow: "The derangement of business, the disturbances between labor and capital, the reduction of wages, the unequal distribution of profits in economic operations and the gross disparity in social conditions which have resulted from the operation of Republican laws will continue so long as these laws are unrepealed. The McKinley tariff bill is in full force and operation. The enactment of that tariff, in 1890, impaired international exchange of commodities and reduced revenues arising from duties, while the vastly increased expenses, through improvident appropriations anticipating future revenues, led to a deficit in the income necessary to support the gov-ernment. A Democratic administration left \$100,000,000 surplus in the federal treasury. A Republican successor, in four years, converted this into a deficit of \$30,000,000. We declare that this condition has followed Republican administration, and that business depression has resulted from vicious legislation for which the Republican party is solely responsible. To correct and relieve these a Democratic President and Democratic Congress are pledged, and their erforts in that direction are entitled to the support of patriotic citizens, regardless of

"We declare that the consistent, courageous and inflexible determination of a Democratic President to maintain the credit of the government terminated a financial restored confidence and composed disturbed value. We are opposed to the reckless inflation of the currency to \$40 per capita demanded by the Republican State convention in 1891 and 1894; and while we favor the circulation of constitutional money, gold and silver, at a parity of value, we are unalterably opposed to any debasement of the currency, or to the depreciation of any dollar issued by the gov-

"We deplore all differences between employers and employes, and we deprecate the resort to force for settlement of questions that should be determined by peaceful arbitrament. We recognize the right of every citizen to be protected in the free enjoyment of his property, and of the privilege to work when, for whom and at what wages he will. It is the duty of the State to maintain for him that right. The highways of the commonwealth should be open to all who lawfully traverse them, and the path to proper employment should not be obstructed by any unauthorized

"None the less we condemn the insincerity and inconsistency of those who clamor loudly for protection to American industries, and yet seek every occasion and lose no opportunity to supplant it with cheap imported pauper labor. We denounce the hypocrite who pretends zeal for the improvement of the social condition of the American workingman, and yet displaces and evicts them for aliens, ignorant of our laws and foreign to our institutions.

Buscher Will Not Accept. LEWISBURG. Pa., June 27.-Ex-Judge Buscher, who was to-day nominated by

the Democratic State convention, as of the candidates for Congressman at large, has forwarded to the State committee a letter positively declining the nomination. The Ontario Election.

TORONTO, Ont., June 27 .- The standing of the next provincial Legislature will be: Liberals, 51; Conservatives, 29, including A. P. A. patrons, 14, of which three are Conservatives and one equal righter and ten Liberals. In a vote of nonconfidence Mowatt will have a majority of twenty-nine, being stronger than ever

New York Prohibition Candidates. SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27 .- The Prohibition party has made the following nomnations for State offices: Governor, Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; Lieutenant Governor, Justus Miller, Troy; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Zachariah Taylor, Rochester.

BIG DAY FOR POLICE.

Muncie Team Coming Here for a Ball Game To-Day-The Arrangements.

All indications are that to-day will be a gala one for the Indianapolis and Muncie police. The latter's ball team come here to play a return game with the local police club. The visitors will be accompanied by the Mayor of Muncle, the police comm'ssioners, Superintendent Miller, of the police force, and about one hundred oitizens. They will arrive at 9:40 o'clock, and will be met at the Union Station by a host of entertainers. Mayor Denny, the members of the Board of Public Safety and Superintendent Powell, in addition to fifty members of the police force in full uniform. will be at the station. The Progress Band will also be there to welcome the visitors. All will form in line at Jackson place and will march around the business part of the city. Carriages will be provided for the visiting officials, as well as for Mayor Denny and the other officials of this city. Headed by the Progress Band the procession will proceed along the following line of march: North on Illinois street to Washington street, east to Delaware, north to Market street, west to Monument place and around to Meridian street, to Washington street, west to Capitol avenue, thence south to the Louisiana-street car stables. where special cars have been provided for the officials of both cities, the baseball nines, and also the band. The party will then be shown the inter-

esting parts of the city from the street cars. After this the entire visiting delegation, accompanied by members of the local police force, will go to the Spencer House for dinner. The game will be called at 3:30 o'cleck. "Happy Jack" Stewart, well known to the local "fans," will umpire the game, prior to which there will be a hundred-vards dash between Sergeant Laporte and Superintendent Miller, of the Muncie force. Both are in their fifties, and an exciting race is expected. The committee on reception has worked hard for the success of the affair, and over eight hundred tickets have been sold.

LIVELY STREET FIGHT.

Harry Crone and James Balfour Engage in a Bloody Battle.

Harry Crone and James Balfour, the proprietor of the "Thistle" saloon, on South Illinois street, got into a fight at Meridian and Washington streets last night, at 8 o'clock. Balfour succeeded in drawing blood from his opponent's nose, and was about to follow up his advantage, when patrolmen Kruger and Bolen were seen approaching. The two stopped fighting, and Crone went to a pump to wash the blood from his face, when he was accosted by the officers. Crone said he had injured his nose by falling against the pump, and as the bystanders offered no other statement the officers thought Crone's statement correct, and so they walked away. As soon as the officers were out of the way the two started for each other, and indulged in one of the bloodiest fights seen on the streets for some time. The faces of each were pummeled until they were unrecognizable, and altogether they presented a tattered appearance. One of the large crowd of spectators then shouted that the officers were again approaching, and the two separated and fled. Captain Quigley and several other officers came hurrying up, but could not learn anything about the affair until the principals were beyond capture. Warrants will be sworn out this morning for the arrest of the fighters. The names of fifteen witnesses have been secured.

Overcome by Heat.

George Mollenpopf and his five-year-old son were working in a field near Castleton yesterday afternoon, binding wheat, when the former fell to the ground unconscious, and died within a few moments. His son summoned neighbors, who afterwards informed Coroner Beck. The coroner held that death was due to a complication of heart disease and the heat.

Ladies are cordially invited to the races at the Fair Grounds July 3 to 6. It will be

WAY UP IN THE AIR

THE ELEVATED TRACK QUESTION EXTENSIVELY DISCUSSED.

Plans Suggested at the Commercial Club Conference with City Officials Last Night - Estimated Cost.

A conference was held at the Commercial Club last night between the elevated railroad commission of the club and a number of city officials. Among the latter who were present were Mayor Denny, City Attorney Scott, City Engineer Brown, the members of the Board of Public Works, and Councilmen Stein and Ryan, of the Council railroad commission. It was the first joint meeting of its kind. Colonel Lilly called the meeting to order and reviewed a few facts in which he stated that the country had long ago passed that period of civilization where it gave land away for rights of way to railroads. He said that the time had come when it was nothing more than right that the railroads should look to the interests and development of the city by so fixing their tracks that the thoroughfares should not be obstructed. He believed that this end could be accomplished by elevating the tracks, at least through the most needed parts, if not entirely. He then moved that Mayor Denny act as chairman of the meeting and also of any future joint meetings which might be held. Mayor Denny was chosen, and said he did not believe several weeks ago that there was a better plan to relieve the city of having its thoroughfares blocked by railroad trains than by the erection of viaducts. However, he said, if it could be shown to him that the elevation of the tracks would answer all purposes and that the cost of such a change would not be too great, he would be heartily in favor of this plan. He said he was strongly in favor of any method by which the thoroughfares could be kept open and life not endangered. The first point to consider in this mat-

ter is its legality. City Attorney Scott said he had not given the matter any close investigation and could not give any opinion. He said, however, that he would be willing to investigate the question if aid was given him, and A. L. Mason and A. C. Ayres, members of the railroad commission, were appointed informally and offered to ald City Attorney Scott in the matter. The attitude of the railroads towards the proposed proposition was discussed, and it was the general opinion that they would offer no great objection if the cost of the change did not reach an excessive amount. It was stated that no definite information had been received from the railroad officials and their exact stand upon this question was not known Mayor Denny said he was willing to see the officials of the leading railroads and ascertain what action they would take upon the matter. He will call upon several of the commission to aid him. City Engineer Brown has prepared a brief outline of what would be required if the proposed

In a drawing he suggested a plan whereby the proposition could be accomplished in part and at the same time great results be reached. His plan was to have the tracks of the Big Four and the Vandalia to West street and the tracks of the Pan-handle and the C., H. & D. to a point near State street elevated. This would give a central line of elevated tracks through the city. . The roads which do not enter the city in these directions could use the tracks of the above-named railroads to the Belt in leaving the city, and from there go around the Belt to their respective tracks. He suggested that the Monon, the L. E. & W., the Cleveland and the eastern division of the Peoria division of the Big Four, as well as the Cincinnati division of the Big Four, use the tracks of the Panhandle and the C., H. & D. on the east in that manner. The I. & V., the I. D. & W. and the Chicago division of the Big Four could use the tracks of the Vandalia, and the St. Louis and the western division of the Peoria division of the Big Four in the same manner on the west. He thought that this would do away with the tracks through the north and south central portions of the city and leave only one portion, from east to west, occupied by railroads. This would necessitate the raising of the tracks at the Union Station and also the destruction of the viaduct over Virginia avenue. The J., M. & I trains could go in either direction.

The question as to what the factories on abandoned lines would do came up, and Mr. Brown said that tracks from the Belt railroad could still be used until within several squares of the main cross streets and the business portion of the city. He said that the majority of the factories and other establishments now enjoying railroad facilities are away from the business portion of the city. He suggested that plan for those not within these limits. For those within these boundaries, he said, the only thing to be done was to elevate the tracks. The cars would have to be switched alongside these factories at the second story, and the freight taken off or put on therefrom. Mr. Brown said he thought the total cost for raising the tracks within the above-stated boundaries would not be over \$1,500,000 in case an average of four tracks wa's made. He said he thought in case six tracks were made the would be \$2,500,000. These, however, were only rough estimates, and he did not give them as authoritative. It was the from the change would pay for the damage to property along the proposed route. Councilman P. J. Ryan, in behalf of the committee on railroads, said the committee was unanimous in favor of having something done in this direction, and that the committee as a whole favored the elevating of the tracks entirely, but if this could not be done, would heartily favor the elevation of such portion as would give the greatest

The question of employing an engineer to drawn plans for the proposed proposition was then suggested, and the railroad commission unanimously offered to stand the expense of paying for such work. It was thought that the plans could be made within two months, and the cost would not exceed \$220. City Engineer Brown will employ an engineer to do this work and will have general charge of the matter. Another meeting will be held as soon as definite information can be obtained, both regarding the legal side of the proposition and also as to the practicability of it. The meeting is subject to the call of Mayor Denny.

WITH A BOARD.

Grocer Dunn Defends Himself and Fractures Frank Linder's Skull.

Frank Linder, residing at No. 143 Pendleton pike, has owed E. C. Dunn, a grocer on Brookside avenue, near Stoughton street, a bill for \$12 for some time. Dunn requested him to pay it a number of times, but never received any satisfaction. Dunn wrote Linder a letter several days ago. asking him to pay the debt, and in return received a very insulting letter, so he claims. Last night, about 9 o'clock, Linder went to the grocery and saw Dunn in person. An angry discussion followed the question of the debt, and, as Dunn claims. Linder drew a knife and started towards him, at the same time calling him vile names. Before Dunn could get out of danger Linder cut him twice slightly on the hand. Dunn ran from the store, pursued by Linder. When Dunn reached the sidewalk he tore a board from a large box on the sidewalk near the door, and as Linder came out the door he struck him several times across the head. The first blow tore Linder's left ear from his head, and the second struck him in the back part of the head. Linder fell unconscious to the ground. Patrolmen Haley and Wheeler came running up and took charge of Dunn. He was taken to the police station and slated on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was afterwards released on bond. Linder was removed to his home and

Dr. Tinsley was summoned. The wound his head was bleeding profusely. Dr. Tinsley washed the blood away, and, after examining the wound, decided that Linder's skull had been fractured. He bound the injury and gave his attention to the injured ear. He placed the detached ear in position and bound it up. He believes that it will grow on again. Dr. Tinsley thinks Linder's condition is perious and witnesses of the affair hold that Dunn was perfectly justified in striking Linder, as the latter would undoubtedly have severely if not fatally cut him had he reached him. Linder was resting easy at a late hour last night.

VENETIAN BLINDS

Public and Private Dwellings



We furnished the Indianapolis Public Library with them. Only the very best material and work-manship enter into the construction of these blinds. They are so light that a child can operate them.

The only blind that affords ventilation and shade at the same time. Come and talk with us about them.

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE

AFTER THE GOVERNOR

GREEN SMITH STIRS UP THE DEMO-CRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

He Dilates Upon the Ordering Out of Troops-Disgusted with Congress-Big Convention Wanted.

There were not to exceed two dozen Democrats at the Grand Hotel yesterday during the meeting of the State central committee, and that liberal estimate includes the twelve members of the committee who were on hand. Joe Fanning was the only candidate in sight and he would not have been there had the trip from the Statehouse been a long one. Decidedly the feature of the gathering, if it is large enough to be so designated, was the attack Alonzo Green Smith made upon Governor Matthews. As is generally known there is little love lost between the two officiais. the Governor entertaining a wholesome contempt for the State's legal adviser, who reciprocates the feeling quite heartily. The recent action of Governor Matthews in calling out the militia to help the railroad companies move coal gave Smith a coveted opportunity to "soak" his superior officer with some of his choicest rhetoric. He did not go about it directly, but over the shoulders of the Republican party, which organization he charged with being responsible for the presence of the troops "in Democratic counties and among Democratic workers and voters," as he put it. Everybody present, of course, knew at whom the attack was directed, and there was a good deal of restless shifting about during the tirade of the pugilistic Attorney-general, who did his usual acrobatic oratorical act.

The Governor's face flushed a little, but he sat through the abusive attack with apparent unconcern. Not once did Smith refer to him directly. Everything in connection with the matter was laid at the door of the Republican party. It was a studied attempt to unload the accumulated bitterness of months upon the executive. Nothing, except the successful chase after fat fees, has so tickled the brawny Attorney-general since he began the accumulation of the quarter of a million dollars with which he will retire from office. He has waited a long time to square accounts with the Governor, and now thinks he has about evened things up.

SMITH'S ATTACK IGNORED. Governor Matthews paid no attention to the attack, which was considered by those present in exceedingly bad taste. There was little or no sympathy with Smith, but he had enough for himself to make up the lack from other quarters, and evidently thought he had given the Governor a body blow. The latter had opened the preliminary meeting by advising a vigorous campaign, venturing the prediction that, with proper effort, the Democrats could carry the State next fall. While he did not say so, it was probably in his mind to suggest that if they could get votes enough the Democrats would surely retain control of the State. He regretted that a Democratic Congress had not made a better record on the tariff question, and criticised several of the Democratic Senators, saying, however, that the party should not be held responsible for their conduct. D. E. Williamson, of Greencastle, who

never knows from one year to another just which party he belongs to, was willing to trust the Democrats a little further, though they had not come up to his expectations during his two years' sojourn among them.

John W. Kern thought the Democratic party was still alive, while George W. Shanklin, of Evansville, said the Democrats down there were disgusted at the failure of Congress to do anything, but would still, he thought, vote the straight ticket. There were other remarks of a similar character and then the State was called. by districts, each committeeman submit ting a report. These reports were discouraging, but inevitably wound up with a belief that if Congress would only do something and a hard fight is made the Democrats can at least make a respectable showing at the November election. Every-body took a whack at "the Senators who have betrayed the party," as they were termed, and some bitter criticism of their action was indulged in 1.750 DELEGATES.

The committee meeting proper occupied the entire afternoon and continued until after 7 o'clock. The desperate situation of the party was discussed long and earnestly and a plan of campaign partially determined upon. The State convention, to be held Aug. 15, at Tomlinson Hall, will consist of about 1,750 delegates, they all get here. basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for each 150 or fraction of 75 or more votes cast for Matthews for Governor in 1892. His vote that year was 260,602, which, divided by 150, yields 1,737 delegates, a good, big crop. The committee evidently regards a big convention as desirable this year when enthusiasm and candidates are so manifestly lacking. If they all come the convention will have more delegates than the big Republican one in April, which was considered an immense affair. There were wild rumors to the effect that resolutions condemning the action of "the Senators who have betrayed the party' were adopted, and that Secretary Joe Reilly had them in his inside pocket as carefully guarded as a dynamite bomb. He denied their existence, however, when cornered last night, and other members of the committee disclaimed any knowledge of them. It was evidently thought discreet

Unique.

season.

not to dally with resolutions just at this

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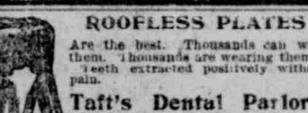
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